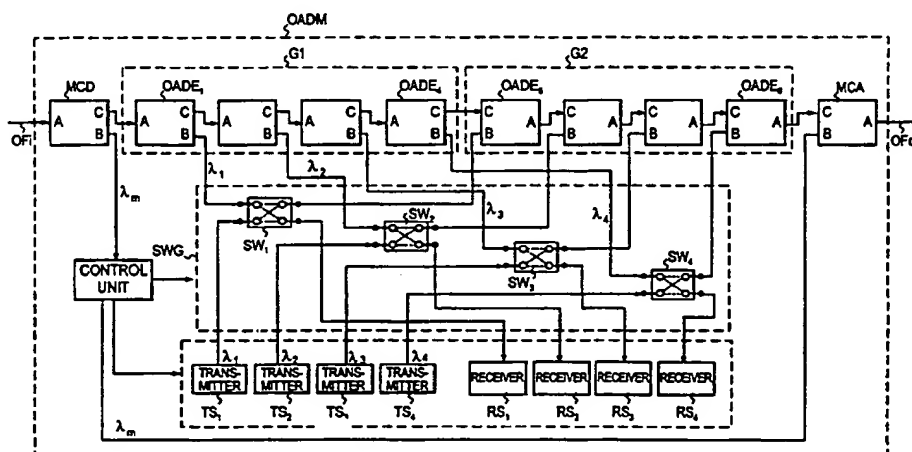




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI98/00407 (22) International Filing Date: 13 May 1998 (13.05.98) (30) Priority Data: 972023 13 May 1997 (13.05.97) FI (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KURKI, Jouko [FI/FI]; Soihetupolku 8, FIN-00670 Helsinki (FI). (74) Agent: PATENT AGENCY COMPATENT LTD.; Teollisu- uskatu 33, P.O. Box 156, FIN-00511 Helsinki (FI).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published <i>In English translation (filed in Finnish).</i> <i>Without international search report and to be republished</i> <i>upon receipt of that report.</i>	

(54) Title: OPTICAL ADD/DROP DEVICE



## (57) Abstract

The invention relates to an optical add/drop device comprising at least two optical filter units (OADE). An individual filter unit comprises a first, second and third port so that when all signals of the aggregate signal are present at the first port (A), said desired signal is present at the second port (B) and all other signals except the desired signal are present at the third port (C). To provide flexible altering possibilities, a number of filter units (OADE<sub>1</sub>...OADE<sub>8</sub>) are placed in succession to form at least two pairs of filter units in such a way that in each pair the first filter unit operates at a given wavelength as a signal dropping unit and the second as an adding unit corresponding to the first unit, adding to the aggregate signal a signal having the same wavelength. Furthermore, the device comprises for each pair an optical switching element (SW<sub>i</sub>) having at least two positions and being connected to the filter units of the corresponding pair in such a way that in its first position it switches the second port (B) of the dropping filter unit to the second port (B) of the corresponding add filter unit, and in its second position the transmitter means to the second port (B) of the add unit and the receiver means to the second port (B) of the drop unit.

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## Optical add/drop device

### Field of the Invention

The invention relates generally to optical data transmission, particularly to an optical add/drop device used in an optical data transmission system.

### Background of the Invention

Wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) is an efficient way of multiplying the capacity of optical fibre. In wavelength division multiplexing, several independent transmitter-receiver pairs use the same fibre. Figures 1a and 1b illustrate the principle of wavelength division multiplexing, using as an example a system having four parallel transmitter-receiver pairs. Each of the four information sources (not shown in the figure) modulates one of four optical transmitters, each of which generates light at a different wavelength ( $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_4$ ). As will be seen from Figure 1a, the modulation bandwidth of each source is smaller than the distance between the wavelengths, and thus the spectra of the modulated signals do not overlap. The signals generated by the transmitters are combined onto the same optical fibre OF in a WDM multiplexer WDM1, which is a fully optical (and often passive) component. At the opposite end of the fibre, a WDM demultiplexer WDM2, which is also a fully optical (and often passive) component, separates the different spectral components of the combined signal from one another. Each of these signals is detected at a discrete receiver. Hence, a narrow wavelength window is assigned for the use of each signal in a given wavelength range. A typical practical example might be a system where the signals are in the 1550 nm wavelength range for example in such a way that the first signal is at the wavelength 1544 nm, the second signal at the wavelength 1548 nm, the third signal at the wavelength 1552 nm and the fourth signal at the wavelength 1556 nm. Nowadays a multiple of 100 GHz (approx. 0.8 nm) is becoming the de facto standard for the distance between wavelengths.

In order to enable a given wavelength channel to be branched off a transmission link using wavelength division multiplexing or a given wavelength channel to be added thereto, an element called an add/drop filter has been developed. The task of an optical add/drop filter is (1) to direct off a selected narrow-band channel (wavelength) from the optical aggregate signal that passes in the fibre incoming to the filter (drop function) and/or (2) to add to the

5 fibre outgoing from the filter a narrow-band channel (add function). The signals (wavelengths) that have not been selected for dropping pass through the add/drop element from the incoming fibre to the outgoing fibre. Thus a desired narrow-band channel is added or dropped in the filter without otherwise affecting the spectrum of the optical aggregate signal in any way.

10 Figure 2 illustrates the structure of a known three-port add/drop filter OADE. References L1...L3 denote port-specific lenses and reference F an interference filter. The incoming fibre is connected to port A, through which a number of wavelength channels ( $\lambda_1... \lambda_4$ ) arrive. One of the wavelength channels (in this example  $\lambda_1$ ) passes through the interference filter F (and lenses L1 and L2) to port B. The remaining wavelength channels also pass through lens L1 but are reflected from the interference filter (through lens L3) to port C. The wavelength of the channel entering port B is a fixed, filter-specific constant.

15 The filter operates in both directions, and hence the adding function is achieved in such a way that the existing channels are fed to port C and a channel to be added to port B, and hence all channels are obtained from port A.

20 A three-port filter of the kind described above is manufactured for example by Optical Corporation of America, U.S.A.

25 The present-day optical telecommunications systems based on wavelength division multiplexing are point-to-point transmission systems, but optical transmission technology is being constantly developed to implement the lowest layers of broadband network architectures in the form of fully optical systems by means of which the transmission of high-capacity information streams can be handled fully optically (by means of an optical cross-connect). After point-to-point systems, optical networks suitable for add/drop operations - such as ring networks - constitute the next phase in this evolution path. To make it possible to flexibly configure such networks in accordance with traffic needs, add/drop filters are replaced by network elements in which the wavelengths to be dropped/added can be selected. Such a network element will be termed an add/drop device in the following. In other words, an add/drop device is a network element that can be so configured that the wavelengths to be dropped/added are selectable.

35 One optical ring network and the add/drop device used therein is disclosed in European Patent Application 0 651 520. Since the add/drop device in accordance with the present invention is also used in a corresponding optical

ring network, such a ring network will be briefly described in the following with reference to Figure 3. In the exemplary case of Figure 3, the network is used for the transmission of SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy) signals, but the type of the signal carried by each wavelength may naturally vary. The signal  
5 may also be for example a PDH (Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy) signal or an ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) signal.

The ring network in this exemplary case comprises four nodes consisting of add/drop devices OADM1...OADM4. An optical transmission connection is provided between the nodes, said connection being  
10 implemented with optical fibres OF, and the above-described wavelength division multiplexing is used in each one-way link between any two nodes. In this example, four wavelengths ( $\lambda_1... \lambda_4$ ) and one management wavelength ( $\lambda_m$ ) are used, but it is to be understood that the number of wavelengths used in the network may vary and can also be much greater. Each add/drop device may  
15 have an interface to the control system ONC of the device and/or of the entire optical network, through which the configuration of all add/drop devices in the network can be set.

The management system is otherwise located in the SDH equipment, but the configuration of the add/drop multiplexers can be handled  
20 through the optical network management system. The optical signal arriving from an SDH device is connected to the ring network at the desired wavelength. In accordance with traffic needs, the desired number of wavelengths is set between the nodes. In other words, the routing configuration of the signals corresponding to the different wavelengths can be altered in  
25 accordance with the traffic situation. By means of a management signal travelling at the management wavelength, the nodes are configured in such a way that the desired wavelengths are dropped/added in each node. As is shown in the figure for node OADM1, a drop element MCD can be dedicated for the management wavelength of the node in each transmission direction,  
30 said element dropping the management channel operating at the management wavelength  $\lambda_m$  into the node control unit CU, which again converts the signal into electrical form and controls the add/drop part AD of the node as indicated by the management signal in such a way that the desired channels are dropped into the SDH equipment and the desired channels are added from the  
35 SDH equipment. In addition to the drop element, each transmission direction has an add element MCA that adds the management channel arriving from the control unit CU to the outgoing signal leaving the node.

Node management may also take place directly via a local management interface (optical or electrical) in such a way that the management of each node is performed separately through a local interface, or both a local management interface and a network management channel can be used for node management in such a way that a signal can be connected via the local management interface onto the network management channel.

At every wavelength, for example an STM-N (Synchronous Transport Module) signal, such as an STM-16 signal ( $N=16$ ), can be transported. In the example of Figure 3, it has been simply presumed that wavelength  $\lambda_1$  corresponds to SDH device SDH1, wavelength  $\lambda_2$  corresponds to SDH device SDH2, wavelength  $\lambda_3$  corresponds to SDH device SDH3 and wavelength  $\lambda_4$  corresponds to SDH device SDH4.

The ring network may further comprise a protection system implemented with optical switches, so that when there is a failure on a link between two nodes, a transmission connection can be established through the remaining ring.

In the European patent application referred to above, in the add/drop device serving as a node in the ring network, incoming fibre is connected to an optical demultiplexer that separates each incoming wavelength onto a discrete optical conductor. The output side of the device has an optical multiplexer, and several optical conductors each transferring a specific wavelength are connected as inputs thereof. The multiplexer combines the incoming wavelength channels onto the outgoing fibre.

One drawback of such an add/drop device is that it does not allow flexible implementation of changes in the system, such as addition of wavelength channels. This is due to the fact that the wavelength channels are separated in the same demultiplexer component and are combined in the same multiplexer component, in which the number of wavelengths and the wavelength values are preset parameters. Hence, the multiplexers and demultiplexers of the add/drop devices must be changed for example when it is desired to add one channel to the system.

### Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to remove the above-described drawback and to provide an add/drop device having a basic structure that enables changes in the system, such as adding of channels, to be implemented with maximum simplicity and flexibility.

This object is achieved with the solution defined in the independent claim.

5 The idea of the invention is to place several simple filter units dropping/adding a fixed wavelength channel in succession in such a way that some of them serve as drop units and some as add units forming pairs with the drop units, each pair operating at a specific wavelength. Furthermore, the idea is to use optical switches that can be steered between two positions in such a way that in its first position, a switching element switches the branched channel of the drop filter unit directly to the branched channel of the  
10 corresponding add filter unit, and in its second position switches the branched channel of the drop filter unit to the receiver means and the transmitter means to the branched channel of the corresponding add filter unit. In this way, a node device that can be flexibly changed and configured is achieved.

15 On account of the solution in accordance with the invention, channels can be added to the system by adding one or more filter units or pairs of filter units to the filter unit chain of the add/drop device. The number of pairs is preferably the same as the number of traffic wavelength channels to be transported in the system in each case.

20 Since the filtering off and combination of wavelength channels does not take place within the same demultiplexer/multiplexer component, it is also simpler to maintain the crosstalk from the neighbouring wavelength channel at a low level.

25 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the filter unit chain first comprises all drop filter units in succession and thereafter all add filter units in succession. In this way, the level of crosstalk between an added and dropped channel at a given wavelength will be made as low as possible, since said filter units are physically removed from one another.

30 In accordance with another preferred embodiment of the invention, each added/dropped wavelength channel has a dedicated transmitter/receiver unit. This will increase the modularity of the device and thereby its flexibility in change situations.

An additional advantage of the solution of the invention is that the device can be implemented with simple, inexpensive and reliable components.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

In the following, the invention and its preferred embodiments will be described in detail with reference to Figures 4...6 in examples in accordance with the accompanying drawings, in which

5

Figures 1a and 1b illustrate an optical transmission system using wavelength division multiplexing,

Figure 2 shows a known add/drop filter that can be used for adding/ dropping one wavelength,

10 

Figure 3 illustrates a known optical ring network,

Figure 4 shows an add/drop device of the invention,

Figures 5a and 5b illustrate the two different positions of the switches of the device of Figure 4, and

Figure 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the add/drop device of the

15

### Detailed Description of the Invention

The add/drop device of the invention utilizes a three-port filter unit OADE as shown in Figure 2. The filter unit may be for example an interference-filter-based device of the kind described above, but any similar three-port unit realizing the adding and dropping functions is possible. Such units are placed in succession as a group in which the branched channel of each unit of the same type (dropping or adding) has a specific wavelength value differing from those of other units of the same type.

20

In the following, an add/drop device of the invention will be described with reference to Figure 4, using as an example the transmission direction from the left to the right in the figure.

25

The add/drop device OADM of the invention has a total of  $2N$  filter units  $OADE_i$  ( $i=1...2N$ ) for payload signals, the filter units being grouped in the exemplary case of Figure 4 in such a way that first  $N$  drop filter units are located in succession so as to form a first filter group  $G1$ , and thereafter  $N$  add filter units in succession so as to form a second filter group  $G2$ . In each group, the branched channel of the  $i$ :th filter unit has the same wavelength value (in the first filter unit  $\lambda_1$ , in the second filter unit  $\lambda_2$ , etc.), since one serves as a drop unit and the other as an add unit at said wavelength. In the case shown in the figure,  $N=4$ , i.e., there is a total of eight filter units, four ( $OADE_1...OADE_4$ ) on the drop side and four ( $OADE_5...OADE_8$ ) on the add side.

30

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The optical fibre OF<sub>i</sub> entering the add/drop device is first connected to a drop element MCD for the management wavelength, which drops the management channel operating at the management wavelength  $\lambda_m$  into the control unit CU of the device. The remaining wavelengths are connected to port A of the first filter unit OADE<sub>1</sub> of the first filter group G1.

Port C of an individual filter unit of the first filter group is connected to port A of the next filter unit in the group, and port A of an individual filter unit in the second filter group is connected to port C of the next filter unit in the group.

The add/drop device of Figure 4 also comprises N optical switches SW<sub>i</sub> (i=1...N), which in this case are known 2×2 switches (2 inputs and 2 outputs). Each switch has a through-connection position in accordance with Figure 5a, in which the switch switches input K to output M and input L to output N, and a cross-connection position in accordance with Figure 5b, in which the switch switches input K to output N and input L to output M.

The switches are so configured that in the through-connection position the i:th (i=1...N) switch in the switch group (SWG) switches the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit in the first filter group to the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit of the second group, and in the cross-connection position the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit of the first filter group to the receiver means and the transmitter means to the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit of the second filter group.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention the add/drop device is modular in such a way that a dedicated transmitter TS<sub>i</sub> (i=1...4) and receiver RS<sub>i</sub> is provided for each wavelength. In the through-connection position of the switch, the transmitter is connected directly to the corresponding receiver.

The add/drop device preferably comprises as many filter unit pairs as the system has wavelength channels (traffic channels) to be transported. In such a case, an arbitrary number of wavelength channels can be selected in each node as dropped/added channels. If it is possible to define in advance from among all wavelength channels a subgroup from which the dropped/added channels can be selected, the number of filter unit pairs can be smaller than the number of wavelength channels to be transported. In the latter case, the first and second filter group are connected in succession by connecting port C of the last filter unit in the first group to port C of the first filter unit of the second group. This connection should preferably be removed to prevent crosstalk if the number of filter unit pairs is equal to the total number of

(traffic) wavelength channels to be transported in the system, in which case all wavelength channels pass through the switches.

On the management channel, information is sent on which wavelength channel(s) is(are) desired to be dropped into the node. On this basis,  
5 the node control unit CU directs the corresponding optical switches into the cross-connection position, and thus said wavelength channel(s) can be dropped into the corresponding receiver unit(s)  $RS_i$ , and respectively said wavelength channel(s) can be added from the transmitter unit(s)  $TS_i$  among the wavelength channels passing through the device. The control unit supplies  
10 the management channel signal to an add filter unit denoted with reference MCA. The drop and add elements for the management channel can be similar filter units as the filter units  $OADE_i$  for the traffic channels.

The receiver unit  $RS_i$  may be any known unit that is capable of receiving the relevant wavelength and the signal contained therein. The transmitter unit  $TS_i$  can also be implemented in any known manner so that a signal  
15 can be sent to a desired filter unit at the wavelength corresponding to that filter unit.

Figure 4 shows a first embodiment of the add/drop device of the invention, in which the filter units are placed in succession in such a way that  
20 first come all drop units and thereafter the add units. The advantage of such an alternative is that crosstalk at a given wavelength is at minimum, as the dropped and added channel are physically as far apart from one another as possible.

Figure 6 shows an alternative embodiment in which the filter units are placed in a different order in such a way that first comes a drop unit and thereafter the corresponding add unit. Hence, the example of Figure 6 first shows a drop filter unit  $OADE_1$ , thereafter the corresponding add filter unit  $OADE_5$ , thereafter again a drop filter unit  $OADE_2$  and the corresponding add filter unit  $OADE_6$ , etc. The advantage of such an arrangement is that filter unit  
25 pairs operating at the same frequency can be directly appended to the end of the chain.  
30

The optical switches are switches known per se, such as electro-mechanical switches. Such switches are manufactured for example by JDS FITELEL Inc., Canada. It should be noted that the switches need not necessarily  
35 be  $2 \times 2$  switches, but the same functions can be constructed from larger switches as well. Thus, the size of the switches is not an essential factor, as long as they operate in the above-described manner.

As is apparent from Figures 4 and 6, when the solution of the invention is used all signals need not be filtered off at the network node point on the input side of the node and all signals need not be combined on the output side of the node, but only those signals need to be filtered off that are dropped into the node. Moreover, an arbitrary number of the wavelength channels can be dropped into the node. Since the filtering off and combination are not performed within the same demultiplexer/multiplexer component, crosstalk from the neighbouring wavelength channels will also be minute. An additional advantage is that all wavelengths have substantially the same attenuation through the device, particularly when the number of filter unit pairs is equal to the total number of (traffic) wavelength channels transported in the system.

Even though the invention has been described in the following with reference to the examples in accordance with the accompanying drawings, it is obvious that the invention is not restricted thereto, but it can be modified within the scope of the inventive idea set forth in the appended claims. For example, several optical fibres can run in parallel. In principle, it is also possible that a channel at a given wavelength is dropped into the node but no channel is added or a channel at a different wavelength is added, or that a channel is added from the node but no channel is dropped. Very often the equipment also includes an optical amplifier that amplifies the input and output signal.

### Claims

1. An optical add/drop device for a telecommunications system, in which telecommunications system an aggregate signal comprising several signals, each of which is transmitted at its dedicated wavelength, is transmitted on an optical fibre using wavelength division multiplexing, said add/drop device comprising
- an optical filter unit (OADE) that is bidirectional so that it can operate (1) as a signal dropping unit filtering off from the incoming aggregate signal a predetermined narrow wavelength band including the desired signal, or (2) as a signal adding unit adding to the outgoing aggregate signal a narrow wavelength band including the desired signal, said individual filter unit comprising a first, second and third port so that when all signals of the aggregate signal are present at the first port (A), said desired signal is present at the second port (B) and all other signals except the desired signal are present at the third port (C),
  - transmitter means (TS<sub>i</sub>) for connecting the desired narrow wavelength band to the filter unit, and
  - receiver means (RS<sub>i</sub>) for receiving the narrow wavelength band filtered by the filter unit,
- characterized in that
- a number of filter units (OADE<sub>1</sub>...OADE<sub>8</sub>) are placed in succession to form at least two pairs of filter units in such a way that in each pair the first filter unit operates as a signal dropping unit at a given wavelength and the second as an adding unit corresponding to the first unit, adding to the aggregate signal a signal having the same wavelength, and that
  - the device comprises for each pair an optical switching element (SW<sub>i</sub>) having at least two positions and being connected to the filter units of the corresponding pair in such a way that in its first position it connects the second port (B) of the drop filter unit to the second port (B) of the corresponding add filter unit, and in its second position the transmitter means to the second port (B) of the add unit and the receiver means to the second port (B) of the drop unit.
2. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that it comprises
- a first filter group (G1) comprising N filter units (OADE<sub>1</sub>...OADE<sub>4</sub>) placed in succession in such a way that the third port (C) in the filter unit is connected to the first port (A) of the next filter unit in the group, and

- a second filter group (G2) comprising N filter units (OADE<sub>5</sub>...OADE<sub>8</sub>) placed in succession in such a way that the first port (A) in the filter unit is connected to the third port (C) of the next filter unit in the group, and

5 - a switch group comprising N switching elements, the switching elements of said group being connected in such a way that in its first position the i:th (i=1...N) switching element in the group couples the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit in the first filter group to the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit in the second group, and in its second position the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit in the first filter group to the receiver means and the transmitter means to the second port (B) of the i:th filter unit in the second filter group.

10 3. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that the number of wavelengths transported in the system is also N, the filter units of the first and second group being coupled to each other only through switching elements when the switching elements are in their first position.

15 4. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that the number of wavelengths transported in the system is smaller than N, whereby the third port (C) of the last filter unit in the first group is coupled to the third port (C) of the first filter unit in the second group.

20 5. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the filter units are connected in succession in such a way that a filter unit serving as a drop unit at a given wavelength is followed by a filter unit serving as an add unit at the same wavelength, the third port (C) of the drop unit being coupled to the third port (C) of the next filter unit, and the switching element in its first position switching the second port (B) of the drop unit to the second port of the next filter unit.

25 6. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that there is a dedicated receiver unit (RS<sub>i</sub>) for each drop unit and a dedicated transmitter unit (TS<sub>i</sub>) for each add unit.

30 7. An add/drop device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that a filter unit (MCD) dropping the management channel of the telecommunications system is disposed ahead of the filter units and a filter unit (MCA) adding the management channel is disposed after the filter units.

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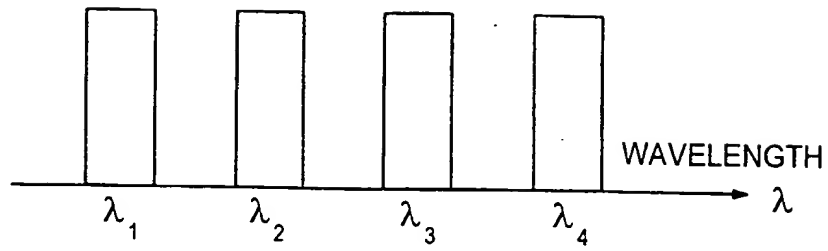


FIG. 1a

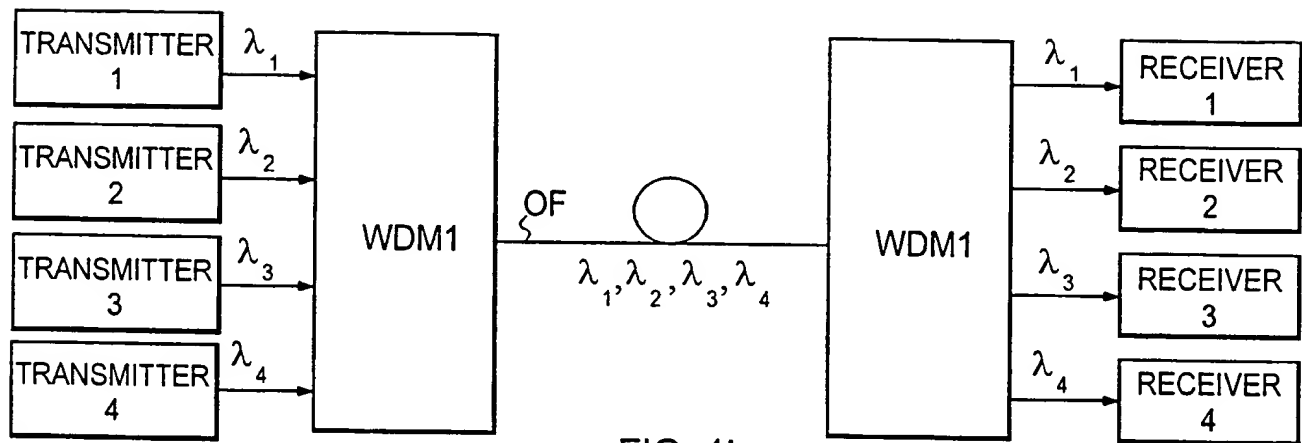


FIG. 1b

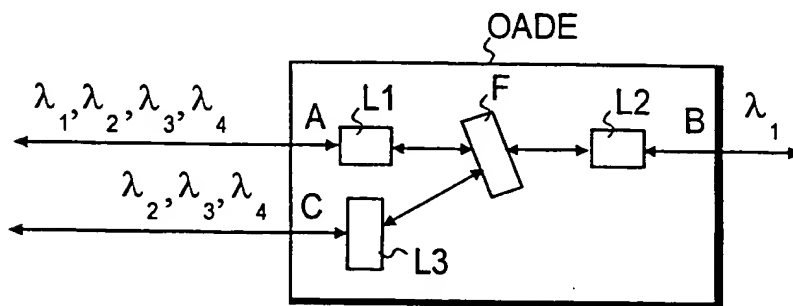


FIG. 2

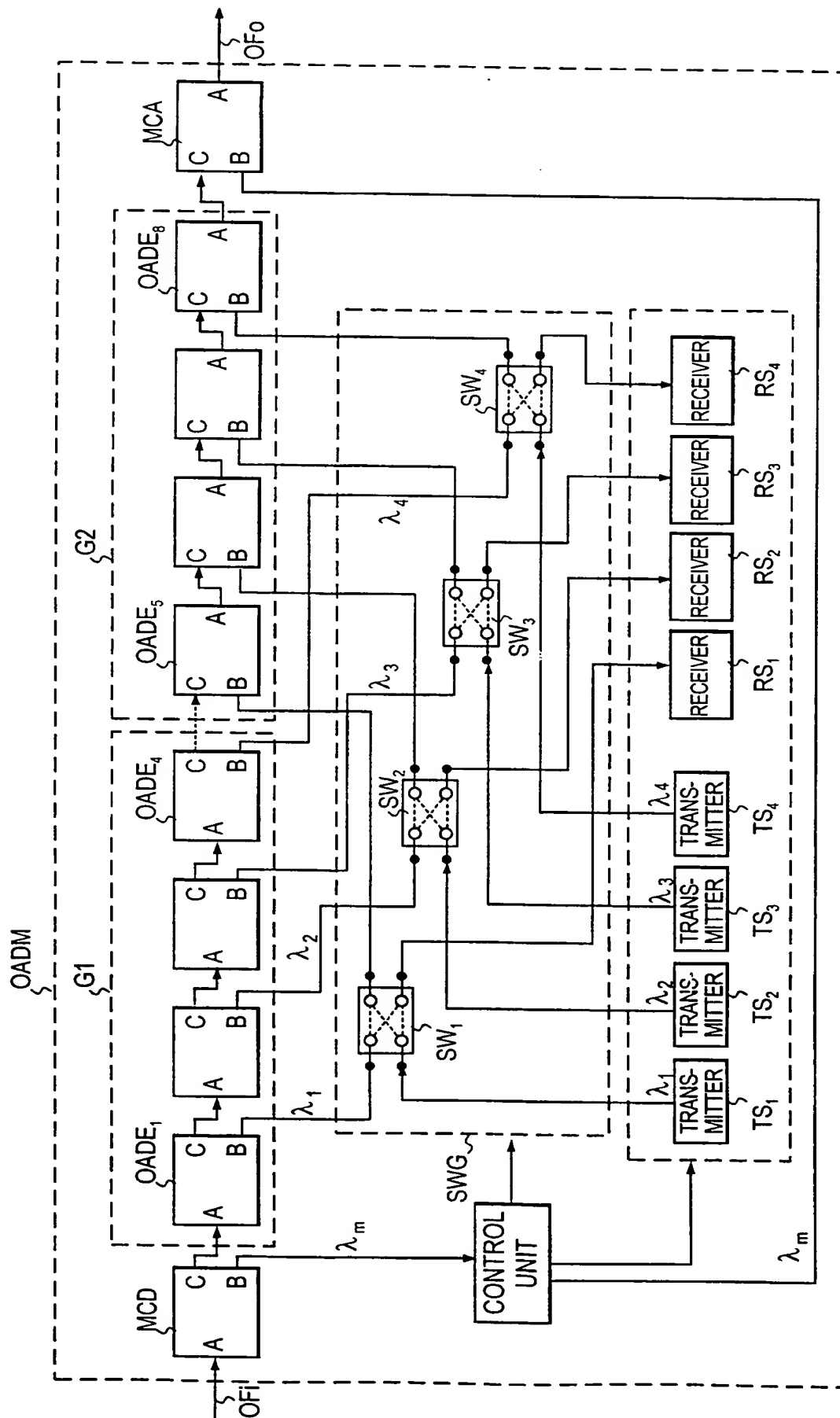


FIG. 4

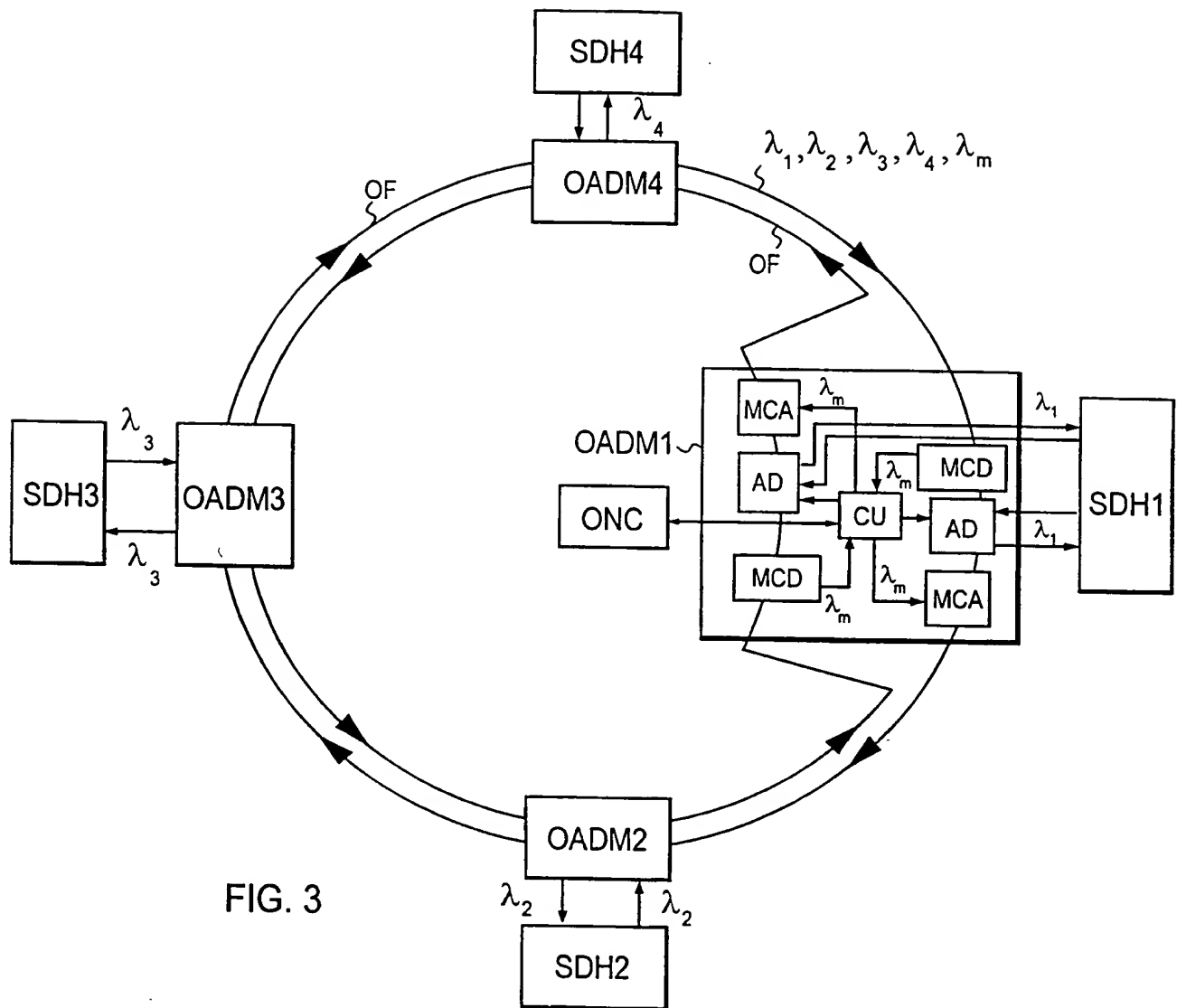


FIG. 3

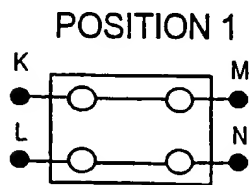


FIG. 5a

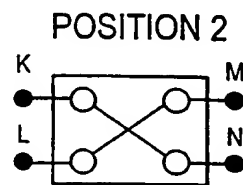


FIG. 5b



4/4

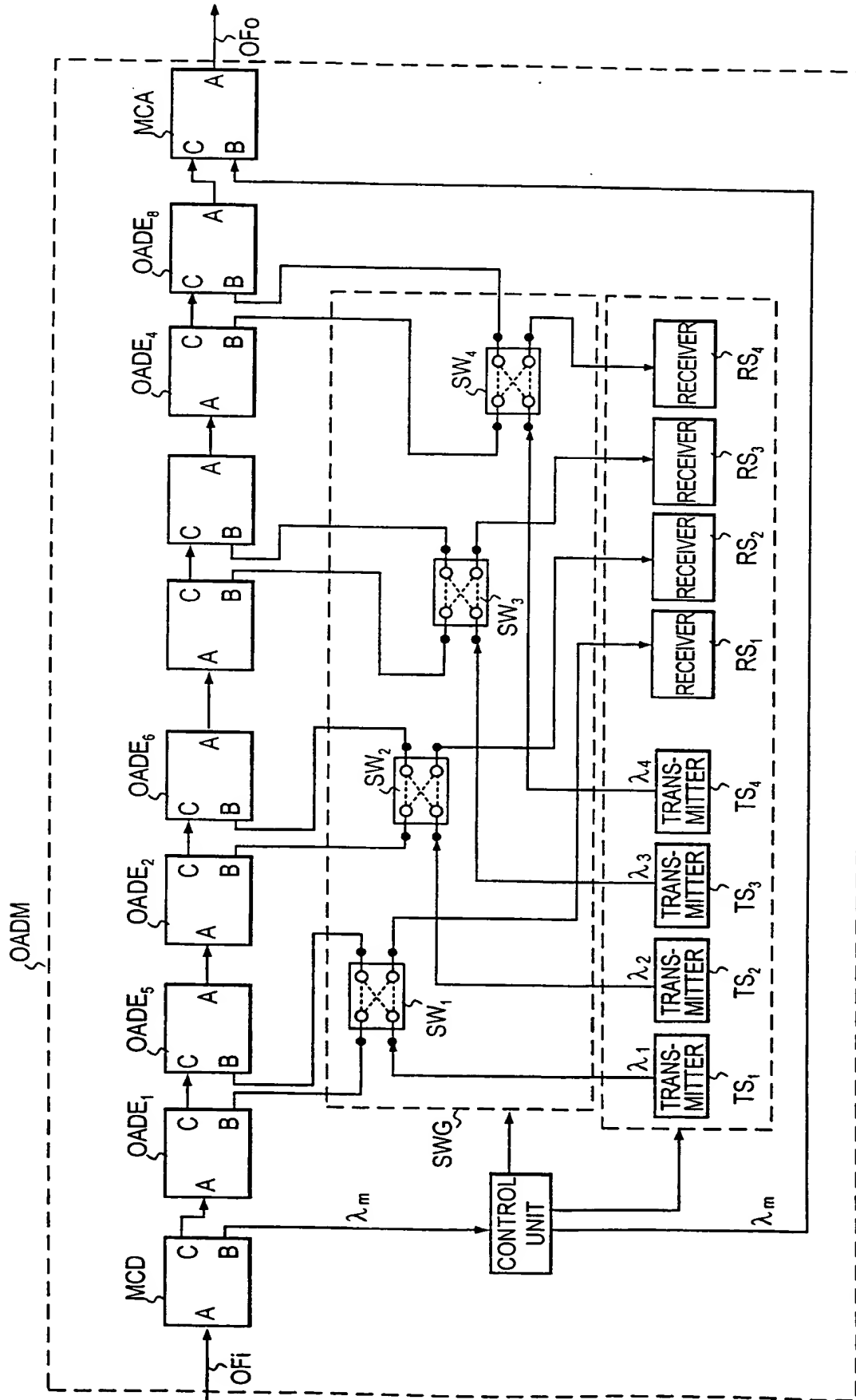


FIG. 6



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BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 98/00407

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04B 10/20, H04J 14/02  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04B, H04J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0730172 A1 (FRANCE TELECOM), 4 Sept 1996 (04.09.96), column 6, line 23 - column 8, line 51, abstract --	1,6,7
X	DE 4337089 A1 (SIEMENS AG), 4 May 1995 (04.05.95), column 4, line 40 - column 5, line 57, abstract, see the claims --	1,6,7
A	EP 0743772 A1 (FRANCE TELECOM), 20 November 1996 (20.11.96), column 9, line 7 - line 38 --	1-7
A	WO 9609703 A1 (UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION), 28 March 1996 (28.03.96), abstract --	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search  1 December 1998	Date of mailing of the international search report  02 -12- 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer  Bengt Romedahl Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

03/11/98

International application No.

PCT/FI 98/00407

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